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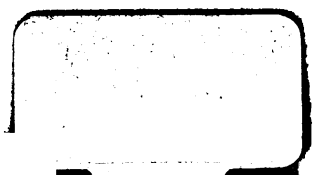
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BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

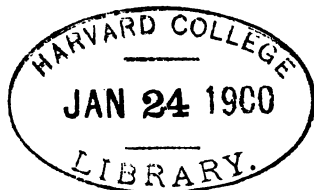
Gov. James A. Mount

OF INDIANA.

1899.

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*Ind State Library*

## BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The people of Indiana have chosen you to represent them in the Sixty-first General Assembly. They have reposed in you their confidence, and you now enter upon the responsible duty of enacting laws for the promotion of public welfare.

The Constitution makes it incumbent upon the Governor "from time to time to give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient."

I deem it unnecessary to review the work of the various institutions of the State. The reports of these will be printed and put upon your desks for your examination. The last General Assembly enacted a law providing for the appointment of a committee to visit, examine and report the condition and needs of the various State institutions. In obedience to this law, a committee, consisting of Hon. Francis T. Roots (author of the bill), Hon. Fremont Goodwine and Hon. Strathur Herod, was appointed. With this committee's report, added to the published reports of the State institutions, I think it inopportune to prolong this message with references thereto, but shall give the time to the consideration of other important questions.

### STATE FINANCES.

The reduction of the State's indebtedness has continued during the past two years with the most gratifying results. Funds accumulating in the Treasury have been promptly used in taking up outstanding bonds, and a large amount of interest has thus been saved to the taxpayers. Payments on the State debt have been made as follows:

March 29, 1897 .....	\$150,000 00
June 21, 1897 .....	80,000 00
July 7, 1897 .....	190,000 00
Oct. 28, 1897 .....	100,000 00
Jan. 20, 1898 .....	100,000 00
Feb. 10, 1898 .....	100,000 00
July 12, 1898 .....	100,000 00
Aug. 20, 1898 .....	100,000 00
Dec. 30, 1898 .....	200,000 00
Dec. 31, 1898 .....	200,000 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,320,000 00</u>

The three-cent levy for the State Sinking Fund should be continued until the entire indebtedness has been paid off. With the return of prosperity, this levy can be continued without materially burdening the taxpayers of the State, and it is a self-evident proposition that the speedy extinguishment of all bonded obligations, thereby stopping interest charges, is in keeping with correct business principles and in harmony with the spirit of practical economy. The saving of interest alone, as shown by the above statement, amounts to \$25,150.00 per annum. There is a widespread feeling that the taxes levied for State purposes form the larger portion of the burden imposed upon taxpayers, but this popular fallacy is entirely dispelled by a single statement of facts, by way of comparison. The amount levied for State purposes (aside from the School Fund, which is 11 cents on the hundred, and 1½ cents for educational purposes) is only 17 cents, out of which all expenses of State government, including the Judiciary, are paid—including also payments on State debt—while the average county levy is \$1.47.

These comparisons are cited in the hope that they may awaken the people to a more complete realization of the fact that complaint of oppression on account of taxation is due in large measure to local causes rather than to incompetency, mismanagement or extravagance on the part of those into whose charge is given the administration of the fiscal affairs of the commonwealth.

Much credit is due to the retiring State Auditor, Hon. A. C. Daily, and his efficient deputy, Capt. W. H. Hart, Auditor-elect, for the gratifying financial exhibit I have the pleasure of submitting to your honorable body. The retiring Treasurer, Hon. F. J. Scholz,

has likewise actively co-operated in bringing about these substantial and highly gratifying results, and the detailed reports submitted by these worthy officials furnish ample confirmatory evidence of their notable efficiency in dealing with large responsibilities and their fidelity to public interests.

In this connection it is pertinent to mention that in the prosecution of the Spanish-American War, Indiana advanced to the Federal Government a sum of money approximating \$200,000. This was used in the mobilization, equipment and forwarding of this State's quota of troops, conformably with the call of the President. All claims on this account have been filed with the proper authorities at Washington and are being adjusted as expeditiously as possible. Claims to the amount of \$107,102.55 have already been formally passed upon by the Auditor of the War Department, and a warrant for that amount was deposited with the State Treasurer on December 29, 1898. The remainder of Indiana's claims against the general government are in process of adjustment, and it is confidently expected that complete remuneration will be accomplished within a comparatively brief period. It is gratifying to know that all reports agree that Indiana's pending claims on account of the war are in better shape than those of any other State in the Union.

# THE STATE DEBT.

## FOREIGN DEBT.

ITEM.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
Three per cent. registered bonds, School Fund, refunding loan, dated June 18, 1889, due June 18, 1909.....	\$3,825,000 00	
Interest payable semi-annually, June 18 and December 18; principal and interest payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.....		\$114,750 00
Three and one-half per cent. registered refunding bonds, temporary loan, dated April 1, 1895, due April 1, 1915.....	585,000 00	
Interest payable semi-annually, October 1 and April 1; principal and interest payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York....		20,475 00
Three and one-half per cent. registered refunded new State House bonds, temporary loan, dated May 1, 1895, due May 1, 1915.....	500,000 00	
Interest payable November 1 and May 1; principal and interest payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.....		17,500 00
Total.....	\$4,910,000 00	\$152,725 00
Five per cent. State stock certificates due and interest stopped.....	\$4,469 99	
Two and one-half per cent. State stock certificates due and interest stopped.....	2,145 13	
Total.....	\$6,615 12	



## DOMESTIC DEBT.

(Non-negotiable.)

ITEM.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
Five per cent. bonds held by Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., due April 1, 1901.....	\$340,000 00	\$17,000 00
Interest payable quarterly.....		
Five per cent. bonds held by the Indiana Univer- sity, part of the principal of Permanent En- dowment Fund belonging to the Indiana Uni- versity .....	144,000 00	7,200 00
Interest payable semi-annually .....		
Total .....	\$484,000 00	\$24,200 00
Foreign debt.....	\$4,910,000 00	\$152,725 00
State stock certificates .....	6,615 12	
Domestic debt.....	484,000 00	
Total State debt.....	\$5,400,615 12	\$176,925 00

## REFORM IN COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

The need of reform in laws and methods of county and township government is manifest to all. There are not the proper safeguards around the powers delegated to County Commissioners. They have power to levy taxes, make contracts, spend money and make allowances and audit the books. Section 7850 of Burns' Revised Statutes of 1894 gives too much discretionary power to the county board. The State Statistician, in answer to questions, finds that some counties have purchased court libraries. The Auditor answers that the judge requested it and the County Commissioners made the purchase and paid for the same from county funds. There is no law for such expenditure. The taxpayers of the county would condemn the purchase of court libraries at the county's expense. This only illustrates what may become the results when too large powers are granted. The prodigality with which county funds are expended in some counties is the outgrowth of following precedents on the ascending scale. Attorneys employed by commissioners in county litigation are not infrequently paid fees five times as large as would be paid for like service rendered to an individual client. Judges of

the court are often extravagant in their allowances. My attention has been called to the disparity in such allowances by different judges for like service. The people should be kept informed as to the expenditures of their public servants. The expenditures and the contracts of the township should be so guarded as to give to the people complete information as to the official acts of all persons who have them in charge. Governor Chase, in his message to the Legislature spoke of "three township trustees who, to his personal knowledge, in two years expended \$40,000 for township supplies, the one-half of which was spent for articles of no benefit to the schools for which they were purchased." The expenditures of the township officials last year for "out-door relief" amounted to \$375,206.92. This enormous expense is startling, and reveals the dangerous methods and lack of proper regard for public moneys. The system in vogue in many townships fosters pauperism and puts a premium upon vagrancy. The township trustees appoint the Road Supervisor, and upon the ability of this official in large degree is contingent road improvement.

The forthcoming report of the State Statistician will reveal in township government a great disparity of costs per capita. Townships similarly situated vary in the cost to the inhabitants several hundred per cent. The same report will show a difference in the total county expenditures that varies from 79 cents to \$15.16 per capita, or a disparity of nearly two thousand per cent. It shows a county of a little more than 32,000 inhabitants expends for county purposes five times as much money as another county of more than 70,000 inhabitants.

The cost of enforcement of criminal laws varies from 3 cents per capita to 29 cents.

The expense of elections, etc., repairs, and all other expenditures, varies from 31 cents up to \$8.32 per capita.

The radical difference of cost in counties similarly situated reveals the need of change. The people have a right to know that these differences exist, and they have a just reason to expect a change. I believe it safe to conclude, if proper safeguards are placed about these offices, wise business and economic methods adopted by counties, courts and townships, there could be a saving of 20 per cent. of present taxes for county and township purposes.

The people demand a reform that will lessen the burden of taxation and not a misnomer that will augment expenses.

Any effort to reform that multiplies officers and increases salaries will not meet with public favor.

#### LYNCHINGS.

The good name of Indiana has been dishonored by a lawless mob that took from the jail in Ripley County and lynched five men charged with burglary. Even if these men had been by a court found guilty, as charged, the punishment would have been imprisonment, and not death. All sense of justice and safety revolts against the mob as a tribunal for pronouncing judgments or administering punishment. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, presents at length the dangerous tendency of mob violence. In the course of his argument he says: "The mob judges without a full and complete hearing from both sides. Its members are not the most capable of judging. It decides in passion, and too often in whisky. How can it fail to make mistakes and sacrifice the lives of the innocent? I feel," he says, "the more deeply upon this question because, from the best information I can secure, I believe that during my administration there have been in this State several men lynched who were not guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. How many can never be known, for their tongues are hushed and they are denied an opportunity to prove their innocence. I am informed that one man whom the mob believed to be guilty was shot down. A question then arose as to his identity, and he was salted down like a hog and shipped to the location of the crime and found to be the wrong man—an innocent man."

In the Governor's severe arraignment of mob violence, he found some palliation for these reprehensible acts that has disgraced his own State in the fact that "Indiana had lynched five men for burglary."

It cannot be argued that lax enforcement of law justifies a manifestation of contempt of courts and disregard for the law. Any county that can organize a sentiment to prevent lynchers from being punished can also organize against crime and punish criminals in a court of justice. Where lynch lawlessness obtains, there justice is dethroned and courts are myths. The Constitution and laws of

the State would there be trampled under the blood-stained feet of brutal and lawless men. If mob violence is to go unpunished, then hate and malice will sit enthroned, and passion, fired by intoxication and governed by a spirit of revenge, instead of evidence, justice and the law, will render insecure life and property. The Anarchist would welcome such conditions and would then feel licensed to proceed to even up things according to his dwarfed sense of equity. In my efforts to remove from the State the odium attached to its good name by the lynchings that occurred in Ripley County, every available means were invoked to find out the guilty parties and bring them to account. The report of Hon. W. A. Ketcham, Attorney-General of the State, will reveal the difficulty of convicting participants in lynchings in the county where these crimes are committed. Every person charged with crime has the right, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to a fair and impartial trial. For a better guarantee of this right and to awaken a more lively interest in the counties against lynchings and whitecappings, I recommend the enactment of a law making the county responsible for such conditions and liable in a civil suit for damages. In the case of lynching the nearest of kin should be authorized to institute the suit, and for the offense of whitecapping, the aggrieved party should have the right to recover damages. Any sheriff who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob should be required by law to forfeit his office. Lax enforcement of laws eventually results in the people taking the law into their own hands. All good citizens should feel a keen interest in the enforcement of the law. They should be willing and ready to testify before the grand jury or in court or to sit upon juries. The judge who will allow technicalities and dilatory motions to delay or thwart justice is in some degree responsible for the terrible crime of lynching, and the judge who condones this crime and by word justifies such lawlessness has not the proper regard for the high functions of his office and is not fit to sit upon the bench. Quite recently the good name of Indiana has again been disgraced by a lawless mob, who took from the Scott County jail a prisoner who was soon to be tried by a court of justice.

There are no palliating circumstances connected with this brutal murder. Indications point to a conspiracy against this man's life,

for the purpose of sealing his lips in death, lest damaging disclosures in trial might reveal the wickedness and crime of others.

This atrocious murder appeals with new force to the legislators of Indiana for the enactment of a law that will forever stop this mockery of justice.

#### NEED FOR A REVISION OF THE JUDICIARY OF THE STATE.

There is a growing necessity for a revision of the judiciary of the State. With each meeting of the Legislature efforts are renewed for the creation of new court districts. In some instances there seems to be need for relief to the courts, but for many of these demands there is no justification. It is true that there exists great inequality as to the amount of business transacted in these judicial districts—in some, too much business for one, but not enough for two courts. In other districts the amount of business does not warrant a separate court. If the rule of the present is to be continued and present demands granted, it will not be long until the State will have as many court districts as counties. Courts are multiplying more rapidly than population or litigation, while court expenses and allowances increase at an even greater rate than courts. This increase of courts is attended with a growing evil. The judge called to preside over a circuit of one county is usually one of the large practitioners at the bar of that county, and hence interested in pending litigation which, in many cases, disqualifies him from acting as judge. This necessitates the calling of a special judge, who is paid by the State to do the work of the judge who has been chosen, and who is also paid a salary for this service. During the last three years the State has paid to special judges the great sum of \$49,084.60.

This growing expense can be obviated and the present inequalities removed through the reorganizing of the State into court districts comprising several counties, equalizing as nearly as possible the business of these districts, and providing for the number of judges to correspond with the size of the districts. The judges thus chosen could alternate and thus remove the necessity of special judges and better maintain the efficiency and dignity of the court. Under such a system, fewer judges than we now have could transact the business, and also save the cost of thousands of dollars paid annually for special judges. Better salaries could be paid as an inducement

to the securing of the best men, and still the cost be less than at present; at the same time, better guarantee to the people what the Constitution contemplates, that "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, speedy and without delay."

#### JUSTICES' COURT.

It seems that it would be expedient to extend the jurisdiction of this court. Litigation over small amounts should originate in this court, and from which an appeal to the Circuit Court should be final. Suits in which petty sums are involved should end in the Circuit or lower courts, and be barred from the Supreme Court. No injustice can be done to litigants when small amounts are involved, if they are accorded a hearing in two courts.

Without elaborating upon the necessity, or dwelling in detail upon the plan, I would recommend the creation of a committee, to have charge of the revision of the judiciary of the State, to formulate a bill for the same, to be presented to the next General Assembly.

#### THE STATE SHOULD HAVE POWER TO ENJOIN VIOLATIONS OF LAW WITHOUT GIVING BOND.

During the past year repeated violations of the penal laws of the State against the waste of natural gas by the Standard and other oil companies were permitted to go unpunished. Some demands were made for an extra session of the Legislature, to the end that more drastic legislation might be enacted. The State could not bring suit for a temporary injunction or restraining order without giving bond. The State has been, and is now, seriously hampered in its efforts to suppress Roby gambling, because the general statutes governing injunctions do not permit any restraining order or temporary injunction to be granted to the State, or any private litigant, without bond (R. S. 1894, Sec. 1167). The only possible exception to this law is the statute of 1895 (Acts 1895, page 92) in relation to unlawful racing.

In most, if not all, the other States, an express waiver is made by the code, providing that in injunction proceedings instituted by the State no bond shall be required of the State. This is only just. The only cases in which the State can bring injunction suits are to abate

public nuisances, to protect public property and to enforce the laws. The Governor is given no authority to protect bondsmen, and, as regards the rights of the State, the requirement of injunction bonds means a denial of justice.

The State owns land in nearly every county. Some of these lands are heavily timbered with valuable timber; some contain minerals of inestimable value. In case of waste on public lands by tenants or trespassers, the State should have the right, through the Attorney-General, instantly to enjoin waste or trespass without the necessity of giving bond, which invariably occasions delay and may defeat the rights of the State.

I therefore earnestly urge that immediate action be taken by the Legislature on this subject. I recommend that the Attorney-General be given authority, in the name of the State of Indiana, without bond, to prosecute or defend any action that has been or shall hereafter be begun, where the State is interested in the result of the action.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Article VIII, Section I, of the Constitution of the State of Indiana stipulates that, among other things, "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement." President Washington, in his annual message to Congress, December 7, 1796, recommended the establishment of a National University, in which, among other things, the science of agriculture should be taught. "It will not be doubted," he said, "that with reference to individual or national affairs, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage." Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1898, commends the teaching of this science in the schools. He says: "There is a growing interest in the education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre and

contribute more to general welfare. \* \* \* Nothing is being done in most of the common schools of the States to cultivate and lead the mind to inquire into and store up facts regarding nature, so that the young farmer may be directed into the paths that lead to education concerning his life work."

In a recent speech at Savannah, Ga., Mr. Wilson said: "The young farmer of the South should study soil rather than dead languages; he should learn of the plant in preference to ancient history, and the feeding of animals before giving time to belles-lettres. The study of the movement of moisture in the soil will pay better than the study of oratory. Barn-yard poultry offers greater rewards for its intelligent care than county offices."

In 1895, in New York City, a committee of distinguished citizens, among whom was Hon. A. S. Hewitt and Hon. W. E. Dodge, was appointed to inquire into the congested condition of the city, to ascertain the reason why so many were crowding into the metropolis, causing idleness and want. They reported that at the foundation of this deplorable condition was the discontent with farming, which led to the migration of country people to the city. In their printed report they say:

"One of the great underlying causes for the discontent that exists among the farmers is the fact that, as a class, they have no special training or education for their business. The methods that gave success in the past fail to do so at present. The soil has been depleted over a wide range of territory. The active, energetic young men needed on the farm to develop better possibilities are leaving it, because they have but little education or training fitting them for the business."

The report suggests that the remedy is to begin "at the foundation and in the public schools." Continuing, the report says: "There is a solution for this most distressing experience through which we are passing, in this most remarkable transition period; there is not the slightest doubt that we can and shall enter upon a higher development in agriculture in our country than we have ever known. There is no doubt that there will be a building up of millions of contented, prosperous and happy homes again, upon soil that is to-day watered with tears. There are many evidences to believe that the blessed way of deliverance is to be through the pleasant pathway of greater knowledge, which has always brought its



blessings to everything to which it is applied. \* \* \* There is a general recognition throughout the civilized countries that agriculture, the basic foundation upon which the life of the people must always depend, is impaired. With this clear recognition to-day, the light and power of science are being turned on to help in its up-building, the attention of public educators is being aroused, and our institutions of learning, with their splendid equipments, are turning their attention more and more in the direction of building up an educated, trained and skillful class of men and women in agricultural knowledge, as they have heretofore done for other interests."

The New York Legislature last spring appropriated \$35,000 to carry forward the work of nature study. During the last twenty years marvelous advances have been made in the introduction of the science of agriculture into the public schools of Europe. M. Marey Oyens, the head of the Dutch Board of Commerce and Industry, the President of the Agricultural Council, says: "Every guilder spent in the promotion of agricultural teachings brings back profits a hundred-fold." "Every franc spent in agricultural teaching brings a brilliant return," says the Belgium Minister of Agriculture, in his message to Parliament, last year. M. Lissierand attributes the great progress made by French agriculture since 1870, in a large measure, "to our schools, our professors, our experiment stations and the illustrious men of science, whom the administration has induced to devote themselves to the study of agricultural questions." Hon. H. M. Jenkins, in his report to the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, says: "The results of agricultural education in Denmark has been something extraordinary. Danish butter is now the best in the world, while in 1860 it was described by the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen as exceedingly bad." The elaborate system of State education in France is only the creation of recent years. There are now more than six millions of children taught in the public schools of France, all of whom are instructed in the science of agriculture. M. Lissierand adds: "Our schools are now far better attended than they used to be; everywhere people are working with zeal, and the scientific spirit has invaded the farm. Young men of intelligence are becoming more attached to rural life, and the children brought up in the country districts, when they receive an appropriate agricultural education, will be less tempted to go to the towns to increase the already too great number of those

chronic unemployed who constitute to-day a perpetual danger to society."

In Belgium the teaching of agriculture and horticulture has received great impulse since 1890, the government and local authorities combining their efforts in the direction of the most powerful help to agriculture. Agricultural schools exist in every district, the State paying half the annual cost. In brief, all Europe is moving in the direction of advanced teachings in the science of agriculture.

Ireland appointed a committee of her greatest statesmen, members of Parliament, to inquire into the depressed condition of Ireland and the remedy. After having investigated the conditions in all Europe, and reporting on the marvelous progress now being made by reason of the teachings of the science of agriculture, they say: "For the middle and upper classes of Ireland, speaking broadly, there are but three professions. A man has to make of his son either a lawyer, doctor or clergyman. The idea of treating as professions the callings of commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and of providing them with a special, professional education, is not known here. Yet these great professions stand at the head of the material interests of every country. They represent its productive forces, while the others, whatever their value otherwise, do not. They call for as wide and complex a variety of knowledge as any other profession, every branch of science is contributory to agriculture and commerce,"

I have quoted at length to show the trend of public sentiment in other countries. The abandoned farms in the older States sound a note of warning. The hundreds of thousands of acres of worn-out and abandoned land in the South earnestly appeal to intelligent thought. In our own State much land fails to produce paying crops and is being neglected. Many well-meaning and industrious farmers who have to do directly with nature's great laboratory are ignorant of its forces, and reckless waste of soil fertility is the result. Insect pests and fungus growth threaten serious inroads into the profits of agriculture and horticulture. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The time is opportune. Let Indiana take advanced steps in the introduction of this important science into her public school curriculum.

I therefore recommend the enactment of a law looking to the introduction of nature study, or the primary principles of the science of agriculture into our school curriculum.

#### LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

This Commission, through its acts, has demonstrated the wisdom of the law that created it. The Commissioners have, in a little more than eighteen months, investigated thirty-nine strikes and lock-outs. They failed in but seven instances to adjust differences, and in two of these one party to the contests was nonresident, over whom the Commissioners had no jurisdiction. In four of the cases the Commission investigated and reported the conditions of settlement. In twenty-eight contests satisfactory agreements were secured through the mediation of the Commission, and in nineteen of these settlements the workingmen secured either an advance in wages or other improved conditions. The Commission was also instrumental in having two boycotts declared off, and in five instances prevented strikes through timely mediation. So favorable has been the impression of this peaceable adjustment upon both employers and employes that frequent expression has been made to the effect that the services of the Commission be invoked before allowing a strike to be inaugurated.

Through the efforts of the Commission 13,815 strikers have been put to work. Thus it is manifest that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to capital and labor within our borders, the peace and dignity of the State preserved, serious conflicts between employers and employes averted, and safety to life and property secured. I believe the time has come when such differences should be adjudicated in a lawful court of arbitration, where unbiased reason rules and where the evidence of both parties is heard, rather than between the contesting parties after spirited differences have been fanned into bitter and acrimonious contest. I believe the finding of such court should be mandatory. Provision should be made whereby the aggrieved party could immediately appeal to the Circuit Court, the decision of this court to be binding and duly enforced. It is a menace to the peace of the State and to life and property for corporations to be arming men to defend their plants, and for discarded labor to be arming for revenge upon the newly

employed labor or the business that gives them work. To prevent this hostile attitude, the State should exercise its sovereign power and command these conflicting interests to come into court and settle their differences according to law and equity, thereby avoiding riot, bloodshed and the destruction of property.

#### THE GREAT COAL MINERS' STRIKE OF 1897.

The Labor Commissioners of Indiana took the initiative looking to the settlement of striking coal miners, covering the coal-fields of several States, in 1897. Desiring to acquaint myself with the true situation in Indiana, I appointed Judge T. J. Terhune and Hon. John B. Conner to visit the coal-fields and thoroughly investigate the situation. After a careful investigation, they submitted their report, which included statements from operators and miners. I was thoroughly convinced that the workmen had not been paid "decent, living wages." The operators, admitting by reason of the stress of times and difficulty to make sales, they undersold each other, thus forcing them to reduce wages, until the wages of miners were too low, I issued a proclamation appealing to the people for relief for the destitute families of the idle miners. The people made liberal response, and much suffering was thus prevented. The scale of wages was increased and the idle men were given employment. Letters of thankfulness from these miners, with positive assurance that a high regard for the law would characterize their actions, since the State had been so considerate of their wants, forces the conclusion that conciliation and arbitration will better preserve the dignity of the State and insure obedience to law, than bitter strife and forceful measures.

#### KENTUCKY-INDIANA BOUNDARY LINE.

The long-standing contention with reference to the boundary line dividing the States of Indiana and Kentucky at a point on the Ohio River, near Evansville, popularly known as Green River Island, has been effectually set at rest by an official survey and the placing of appropriate posts and markers, under the supervision of a board of commissioners acting under the directions of an order of the Supreme Court of the United States. All expenses incident

were defrayed by the States of Indiana and Kentucky jointly, and on the 24th day of May, 1897, the commissioners rendered to the court their final report, and were thereupon discharged.

#### PUBLIC PRINTING.

The act of 1885, providing for public printing, binding and stationery, should be amended so as to more explicitly state what departments should receive their printing and stationery out of the Printing Fund, and also the number of copies of each report that should be printed, exclusive of the Documentary Journal. In amending this law it would be well to reduce the number of Senate and House Journals to the demand for the same. The number of Senate and House Journals and Documentary Journals that have accumulated in the basement of the State House augment the danger from fire, as well as revealing unnecessary expense in public printing. The Printing Board should have discretionary power where the Legislature creates new departments and fails to provide the necessary printing and stationery required in the discharge of their duties.

There should be a law requiring better business methods in supplying the Legislature with stationery and supplies of different kinds. An examination of the requisitions made by the committees of former Legislatures will emphasize the need for the law herein suggested.

#### FISH COMMISSIONER

I beg to call especial attention to the valuable report of the State Fish Commissioner. Through a judicious appropriation, coupled with some wise laws for the protection and propagation of fish, and for the stocking of Indiana lakes and streams with game fish, this interest can be made a source of revenue to the people of the State, as well as affording healthful recreation and wholesome sport.

#### SEWAGE OF THE SOUTHERN INDIANA INSANE HOSPITAL.

Two years ago the State was confronted with this serious problem. Suits had been instituted against the State for the contamination and fouling of the streams into which the sewage entered. The city of Evansville refused an outlet through the city sewers,

and the Legislature was confronted with a serious problem. An appropriation was made for the construction of a system for the filtration and chemical treatment of the sewage. The present Board of Trustees set about to solve this difficult question. The State was threatened with suits for maintaining a nuisance. Happily, the dangers seem averted and the troublesome question has been settled, as fully set forth in the biennial report of the managers of this institution.

#### LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

. It is estimated that the loss of live stock from infectious and contagious diseases in this State amounts to from three to five millions of dollars annually. It is of great importance that heroic remedies be applied and that the highest veterinary skill shall be employed to stop or minimize this great loss.

Our present law is crude, expensive, and does not meet the demands of the live-stock interests. My distinguished predecessor, the lamented Governor Matthews, in his message of 1897, after speaking of the crudity and expense of the present commission, said: "I would recommend that the commission be discontinued, and in lieu thereof a competent veterinary surgeon be appointed by the Governor, to be known as 'The State Veterinarian,' and to discharge the duties now devolving upon the Sanitary Commission." I desire to commend the above recommendation as needful to best protect the live-stock interests of the State. The Veterinarian should make such scientific study, investigation and experiments as he shall deem necessary in relation to the prevention and cure of diseases among animals and disseminate information concerning the same.

Local health boards should co-operate with the State Veterinarian to prevent the spread of diseases, and that officer should have power to quarantine and condemn. The Governor should still have power, by proclamation, to quarantine the State against the importation of diseased animals.

INDIANA REFORMATORY.—PAROLE LAW.—INDETERMINATE SENTENCE  
LAW.

These laws, enacted two years ago, embody that which the Constitution of the State, since its organization, contemplated, that "The penal code shall be founded on the principle of reformation, and not vindictive justice." The wisdom of these laws finds ample justification in practical results, as shown by the reports of the penal institutions. In order that all prisoners convicted of like crimes may share equally in the administration of punishment, I recommend that the Boards of Control be empowered to apply the grade system and the parole law to all prisoners convicted of crimes that admit them to the provisions of the indeterminate sentence law. I recommend the enactment of a law that will give to the Trustees of the Boys' Reform School the power to transfer incorrigibles to the Indiana Reformatory, where they shall in all things be subject to the law governing that institution.

COMBINING THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

I believe the time is opportune for the placing of all the penal and correctional institutions for males under one Board of Management. Transfers can then be made from one to another without any friction and with less complication and expense.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

As far as possible, consumptives should be kept separate. In erecting new buildings, provision should be made to this end. A little more than a year ago I paroled twelve consumptives from the Indiana State Prison. I am informed that all of these have since died. I shall feel impelled, by a sense of humanity, to parole, under a medical certificate, all serious cases of tuberculosis, unless some arrangement can be made for keeping such cases separate, so that the germs of the disease cannot infest the cells and spread the dread malady.

## INSANE HOSPITALS.

It will be your duty to provide additional accommodations for the unfortunate insane wards of the State. My attention has been called to the lax provision of law for admission to the insane hospitals. No insane person should be admitted as a ward of the State who is not a legal resident of the same. I would recommend additions to the present hospitals, instead of a new hospital located on a new site, as this would necessitate augmented expenses on account of the purchase of new location and a new board of officers and managers.

## GOOD ROADS.

Good roads are indispensable to progress and development. The highest attainments in rural life, socially, mentally or financially, cannot be attained when bad roads abound. Discontent with country life is the fruitage of the thralldom of mud roads. Two years ago I said to the General Assembly that, "while the road laws needed improving, their execution needed revolution." The same need exists to-day in an aggravated form. The law requiring the Road Supervisor to work all able-bodied men on the highways during the months of April, May and June, in many instances, is not faithfully enforced, and in some cases absolutely ignored.

The average road levy by the Township Trustee is about twenty cents on the one hundred dollars. This raises a vast revenue, which is not expended with judgment and fidelity. The railroads of the State are assessed, in round numbers, at \$154,000,000. This would create a revenue of nearly \$300,000. This is "farmed out" between the railroads and the Supervisor. A discount is made to the railroad, the "go-between" makes his thousands, some of the Supervisors profit by the method, and the cause of good roads suffers. The farmer is allowed to work out his road tax often by a slipshod method, which, if pursued by a road contractor, would end in bankruptcy. The Supervisor should be held under bond to faithfully execute the duties of his office. He should be given power to compel every man owing service to the highways under the law to perform the same. All road tax should be paid in cash, reserving to the payer the right to work out the same, for which he should be paid



in cash, provided he responds to the call of the Supervisor when given the opportunity to perform such work, and accepting the lawful price for such services.

#### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The State has shown great liberality in the vast amount of money it has expended in the erection of a monument to her brave sons. In the years to come this Monument will do more than commemorate the valor and sacrifice of our patriotic soldiers; it will also attest the appreciation of such service by all the people of the State. This Monument has been so long in construction that the managerial expenses amount to a vast sum. An appropriation should be made for the completion of this work, with a specific provision that it shall be done within a stipulated time, in order that the expense of supervision of construction may cease.

#### PURPOSES FOR WHICH STATE HOUSE MAY BE USED.

The Legislature has the right and power to determine for what purposes the State Capitol shall be used. It would relieve the Custodian of much embarrassment if the Legislature would direct him as to his duties in granting or refusing the legislative halls to organizations requesting their use.

#### PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The safety and perpetuity of a free government is in the keeping of the people. If corrupt men are selected to make laws, and if incompetent men are chosen to fill official positions, then evil results are certain to follow. The nomination of candidates for office should be as far removed as possible from the dominance of political leaders and ring politicians, giving to all voters an equal, free and untrammelled right to be heard in the selection of candidates. I therefore recommend the enactment of a strict primary election law.

#### VINDICATION OF NON-PARTISAN MANAGEMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Never in the history of the benevolent institutions of the State has the management been more efficient or so free from scandal. The per capita cost of maintenance is less than ever before. The highest efficiency can only be maintained through the most competent and experienced management. Partisan control cannot assure either. Competency grows with experience. Partisan management of State institutions means a change in the government of the same with each transfer of political power in the State. If the management of these institutions is to be given as reward to politicians, then, as a logical sequence, the larger the salary the better the reward; the more places provided, the more workers rewarded. Extravagance and incompetency result, scandal follows, and the people at the polls rebuke the debasing system by defeating the party responsible for it.

#### CRIMINAL INSANE SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR.

There are now four insane convicts in the Indiana Reformatory and fifteen in the State Prison. The law now makes provision for an insanity inquest and the removal of the insane convicts to the insane hospitals. This can not be carried out for lack of room. It is unwise, even if there should be room. I recommend that a place be provided for these insane criminals in connection with one of the insane hospitals, where they can be cared for and kept separate from other prisoners and away from the inmates of the insane hospitals.

#### LOBBYISTS.

The lobbyist who seeks to dominate legislation adversely to public weal is an enemy to public good. Hired lobbyists are a menace to free government. The time is rapidly approaching when the hired tools of corporate greed will be excluded from the halls of legislation. The just law that commends itself needs no schemer, with doubtful methods, to secure its enactment. Labor is the creative power of wealth. Workingmen from the farm, the mines and the shops cannot become lobbyists. They have not the means to this end. Business men and the common people have not the time. It

becomes, therefore, the sacred duty of law-makers to look after the interests of the people and to see to it that no inroads are made upon their rights.

#### TRUSTS.

The report of the Labor Commissioners of this State reveals that "no proposition involving settlements of labor controversies present as great obstacles as those in which trusts are parties to agreements. In every encounter with labor, the workingmen, however just their cause, emerge from the conflict the greater sufferers. The opportunities of trusts in regard to wage reductions are exceptional, and their desires are always equal to their opportunities. They are not trammelled by State laws, and they defy Federal authority."

Not only is the trust potent in controlling wages, but in lobbying their interests in law-making bodies and in controlling the price of their products. Any combination or trust formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling the price of any product or article of manufacture or commerce, or any insurance combination, by which a compact or organization, or conspiracy or confederation, is entered into for the purpose of controlling and determining the rate of insurance, should be prohibited and severely punished as a conspiracy against the law of supply and demand and as antagonistic to fair competition.

The law enacted two years ago is not sufficient, and the Attorney-General of the State did not feel justified in attempting to prosecute trusts under its provisions.

I would urge upon this Legislature the need of a law drastic enough to prevent these conspiracies against fair competition and just wages.

#### STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

The appearance in the orchards of this State of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects, and also of fungus growths, thus endangering the horticultural interests, made it necessary, in obedience to the demands of many men, to appoint, in the absence of law, a State Entomologist. Nurserymen could not, in some instances, ship their stock without the State, unless accompanied by a certificate from a State Entomologist that their stock was free from the

San Jose scale. Necessity having thus become a law, I appointed Prof. James Troop, of Purdue University, to this office for the time. I therefore recommend the passage of a law creating such an office and defining the duties and powers of such official.

#### IMPORTED ORPHAN CHILDREN.

For many years Indiana has been the dumping-ground for the dependent children of other States. Within a few years several thousands of these have been placed within our borders. They occupy the places that should be filled by the children we are supporting in orphans' homes. In addition, a certain part of them become dependent, and some in prisons, insane hospitals and other institutions, remain a lifetime burden on the State. Indiana children are certainly as desirable as those from elsewhere. We should provide for them. Only persons or organizations duly authorized by the Board of State Charities should be permitted to place children from without the State in families within our borders, and a sufficient bond should be required to indemnify the State against any expense by reason of any such child becoming dependent. The work of the Board of State Charities, through the State Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the so-called dependent children's law, in relieving the public of expense and placing children in family homes, is commended.

#### INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home has been printed and put upon your desks. I would recommend that the Legislature authorize the selling of fifty acres of ground belonging to, but not adjacent, to the Home. The disconnection with the Home makes the land of but little value to the same, except the small income from rent. The proceeds from such sale may be properly used in needed improvements of the grounds. The Board deems this method of securing funds for needed improvements wiser than asking for an appropriation.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community being essential to the preservation of free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all."

Herein is the education contemplated in the State Constitution. If intelligence is a safeguard to liberty, then the State should seek to prevent illiteracy. Upon this logical reasoning is predicated the theory of compulsory education. I fear the weakness of our present law is the multiplicity of truant officers. Through the co-operation of the Township Trustee and the teachers, the provisions of the compulsory law can be enforced in the township and district schools.

It seems to me that a broad and liberal spirit demands some change in the school management of the State. The United States Commissioner of Education does not confine educational statistics to State schools, but to private institutions as well. In many of the States the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required by law to gather all information, from whatever source, State or private schools. Such a report would reflect the true educational progress of the State. In former years the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State contained such statistical information. Without counting the parochial schools, normals, and not taking into account other higher educational institutions, male and female, the statistics of which are not at hand, but computing some facts from eight private colleges, shows that they have more than three millions of dollars invested in plants and securities. These colleges have in their libraries more than 100,000 volumes. They have an enrollment of over two thousand students, with an alumni of upwards of five thousand, besides from twelve to fifteen thousand more who have attended but did not graduate from these colleges. These institutions, with their magnificent work, should not be excluded from the educational reports of the State, although they are carrying forward their great work unaided by the State. There is a growing sentiment of commendation for these institutions that ask no aid from the State.

There are some serious objections to the present composition of the State Board of Education. One of these objections, founded

upon justice, is that the counties have no representation on this Board. It is in the township and district schools that the poorest school advantages are offered, and these have no champion or representative on the Board. The three State institutions, numbering perhaps three thousand students, have three representatives. The school enumeration of the State shows 754,945. Of this number, approximately 40 per cent. belong to city schools and have three representatives, while 60 per cent., or 435,165, belong to township and district schools, and have no representation on the State Board.

#### INDIANA'S INSURANCE LAWS.

The fee and salary law of 1895 repealed the law allowing the Auditor of State ten per cent. of all fees collected from insurance companies. During Mr. Daily's four years' incumbency of the office there has been collected, in the Insurance Department, \$684,249.98. Under existing laws, prior to 1895, 10 per cent. of this amount, or \$68,424.98, would have been a part of the Auditor's emoluments. Under laws now in force, it has only cost the State the salary of one insurance clerk, at \$1,800 per year.

Upon inquiry of the Insurance Department of Ohio, I have received a statement showing the cost to the State of the Insurance Commission to be \$17,500 annually, and that the amount collected during the last fiscal year was \$130,000. A statement, in answer to a similar inquiry directed to the Insurance Commissioner of Illinois, reveals that the cost in salaries of the Insurance Commission is \$21,000 per year, the amount collected being \$175,323.99. In Indiana the amount collected last year, through the Insurance Department of the Auditor of State's office, was in excess of \$208,000, at a cost to the State of only \$1,800.

It is clearly manifest, therefore, that Indiana does not need an Insurance Commission, with its multiplied expenses. I would, however, recommend that one additional clerk be furnished the Insurance Department of the State Auditor's office. This will enable the office to make a more thorough investigation of the securities filed and of the financial standing of all companies doing business in the State, thus guaranteeing to the people safety, as far as possible, against irresponsible companies.

There was paid in premiums to foreign life insurance companies for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1898, \$4,209,009.47, and there was received back to the State on policies \$1,294,555.57, or a loss to the State of \$2,914,453.90.

Fire insurance companies should be held responsible for the actions of their agents. When an agent accepts and agrees upon a cash value of property and writes a policy based upon this value, and the insured pays premiums in good faith, then, in the event of total loss, the company should be compelled to abide by their agent's appraisal and pay the loss in full.

There was paid last fiscal year in premiums to foreign fire insurance companies \$3,606,842.40, and received back on losses \$1,536,306.64, a net loss to the State of \$2,070,535.76.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.—SANITATION LAWS.

Conditions conducive to good health are always of great importance. Pure food and good sanitation laws should always receive careful consideration. Judicious laws for the stamping out of infectious and contagious diseases are deserving of attention.

Apathy and neglect of sanitary conditions are superinduced by the temporary absence of infectious or contagious diseases. The State Board of Health should be given such powers as will enable them to afford immunity as far as possible from epidemics and to stamp out contagious diseases.

#### A PLEA FOR EQUITY IN ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION.

"The Constitution (Sec. 1, Art. X) stipulates that 'The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only, for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes as may be especially exempted by law.'

"Following this constitutional mandate, the General Assembly provided by Sec. 8410, R. S. 1894, that 'All property within the jurisdiction of this State, not expressly exempted, shall be subject to taxation.' And by Sec. 8412, R. S. 1894, the General Assembly

exempted the classes of property designated in Sec. 1, Art. X, of the Constitution above. In pursuance to the constitutional and statutory authorities cited, and in the discharge of the duty imposed 'to see that all assessments of property in this State are made according to law,' 'and to see that all taxes due the State are collected,' this Board in 1897 instructed the Assessors of the State to list and assess at their true cash value for the purposes of taxation, all 'paid-up' life insurance policies.

"At the suit of certain holders of such insurance policies, this Board, and the taxing officials of the State, were enjoined from listing and assessing such policies by the Marion Circuit Court, the action of which Court was afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court. 150 Ind. 216.

"Notwithstanding such action of the Supreme Court, aforesaid, in holding that such policies are not subject to taxation, that Court unanimously held that such policies were property, that they were not expressly exempted by law from taxation, but that they were not subject to taxation for the reason that the General Assembly had made no provision or regulation for assessing or valuing such policies.

"In addition to this finding of the Court, that they were property and not especially exempted, plaintiffs' counsel admitted the same facts, which, being true, clearly bring them within the intent and meaning of said Sec. 8410, R. S. 1894, above, and make them subject to taxation, but for the decision of the Supreme Court, aforesaid, which found all the facts necessary to warrant action of this Board in seeking to list and assess such insurance policies, and avoided their liability to assessment, solely because the General Assembly had made no provision or regulation for assessing or valuing them.

"The same can be truly said with reference to many other articles of property found on the tax lists. It is a matter of general knowledge that vast sums of money are invested in such life insurance policies in this State, and in a large number of instances, as an investment pure and simple, and by this means large sums of money are annually diverted from other sources of investment, where they are taxed, and bear their just proportion of the burdens of government. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court that the power to tax such policies lies with the General Assembly,



and that it is solely by reason of the non-action of former General Assemblies in regard to providing regulations for valuing such policies, this Board respectfully calls attention to this matter and the questions involved, and recommends that such legislation be enacted as will provide methods for arriving at valuations of such insurance policies, as required by the decision of the Supreme Court aforesaid."

I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the foregoing statement from the report of the State Tax Commissioners and to urge its careful consideration.

#### STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Farm Institutes of the State, under the supervision of the faculty of Purdue University, and under the direct control of Prof. W. C. Latta, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Purdue, have accomplished much good for agriculture and horticulture. In these Institutes practical questions are discussed, thus preparing the farmer to meet in an intelligent way the new conditions and to solve the problems confronting the husbandman to-day. The amount appropriated for this work is \$5,000. I recommend that this amount be increased to at least \$7,500. The appropriation, thus increased, will be but half the amount appropriated by a majority of the surrounding States for carrying forward this work. The good being thus accomplished is deserving of the highest commendation.

#### COMMITTEE ON COUNTY PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The scandals growing out of the deplorable conditions existing in many of the jails and poor farms of the counties of the State, call for legislation upon this question. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the circuit judge to appoint for each county a non-partisan committee, to be composed of men and women, who shall visit at least once every three months all the charitable and penal institutions of the county and report to the State Board of Charities their condition; said committee to serve without compensation.

## AMENDMENT TO SCHOOL LAW.

The law requiring the State Board of Education, or the "Board of Commissioners," to advertise for twenty-one consecutive days in one daily paper of general circulation in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, at each letting of a contract of school books, should be amended. Advertisement in the great metropolitan journals outside the State is a useless expense. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in view of the approaching letting of a contract, is already deluged with letters from publishing houses, desiring to make bids, and this, too, before any advertising has been done. The \$1,000 appropriated to meet this expense is held not to be continuous, while the statute makes the advertising mandatory. Where the statutes command work requiring the outlay of money in its performance, they should also make provision for the money to meet the necessary expense.

## APPEALS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

It is manifest that the appeals for appropriations for the erection of new buildings, etc., in connection with State penal, benevolent and educational institutions, will be for an unusually large amount. It is the duty of the General Assembly to give earnest attention to these requests and to scrupulously guard against anything in the nature of extravagance. It should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the taxpayers of this State, who will be called upon to bear a part of the burden of increased expenditures, are compelled to practice that rigid economy in their homes that deprives them not only of conveniences and luxuries, but many of the common necessities of life. This large class of worthy citizens will have no one but their chosen representatives to look after their interests in the Legislature, and I have confidence in the ability and integrity of this body to deal conservatively and wisely with these grave problems.

## BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

This Board is deserving of much credit. It has rendered efficient service to the State. The high standard of excellence attained in our charitable and penal institutions is due in no small degree to the wise suggestions of this Board.

## INDIANA'S PART IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In the course of this message proper I will not undertake to enter into a detailed recital of Indiana's part in the Spanish-American War, but, for the information of members of this Assembly, and all others concerned, a review of this State's creditable participation in the stirring events of the period is submitted as an appendix to the printed edition of this communication to your honorable body. I direct attention especially to the reports of the Paymaster-General and the Surgeon-General, respectively, detailing the operations of those departments. It will be observed that the Paymaster-General corrects a popular misapprehension in stating that no deductions on clothing account were made, except in the case of officers, all of which is in strict compliance with law. Most of the uniforms furnished the Indiana National guardsmen, when they enlisted in the federal service, were comparatively new. Some of the soldiers were furnished uniforms badly worn. The Government receipted to the Quartermaster for these uniforms. Subsequently a Board of Survey was appointed to fix the value of these uniforms furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the State. Some of the volunteers desired the Quartermaster to furnish this equipment without charge. This he could not do and render a proper accounting to the State.

I therefore call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and, if it shall be shown that an injustice has been done, prompt and ample reparation should be made.

The Indiana volunteers for the war with Spain have made an honorable record, and the patriotism and devotion to duty they have manifested on all occasions are deserving of the highest commendation.

## CONVICT LABOR.

A bill has been prepared, and will be presented for your consideration, looking to the furnishing of work for the convicts in the State Prison. From humanitarian considerations the bill should become a law. It will afford temporary relief until some better plan can be enacted into law.

## IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust that a spirit of concord and good-will may characterize your deliberations. Important matters have been suggested for your consideration. The time allotted for your important work is brief, thus rendering it of the utmost importance that earnest attention be given to legislative matters from the beginning of the session, thus obviating the rushing haste that usually attends the closing of the session.

I trust the Divine Ruler of the Universe will guide you by the light of His unerring counsel and inspire you with wisdom in the performance of your arduous duties; that His blessing will be upon your homes and upon all the people of our beloved State.

# APPENDIX.

## INDIANA IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the beginning of the fiscal year (November 1, 1897) the Indiana National Guard consisted of forty-one companies of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with an aggregate of 2,822 officers and men. During the early part of 1898 two more companies were added. In April, when war between the United States and Spain seemed imminent, company commanders were instructed to recruit their companies up to the maximum of eighty-four. At 6:15 o'clock p. m., on April 25, the following telegram was received from the Secretary of War:

*"To the Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:*

"The number of troops from your State under call of the President, dated April 23, 1898, will be four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia shall be used, as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled: Please wire as early as possible what equipment, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you require. Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into U. S. service. Details to follow by mail.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,  
"Secretary of War."

Within twenty minutes after the receipt of the above telegram the following proclamation was issued by the Governor:

### "TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

"Whereas, In the progress of events, war has been inaugurated between the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain; and,

"Whereas, The President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, has issued a proclamation calling for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers, of which number four regiments, approximating one thousand men each, and two batteries, have been apportioned to the State of Indiana;

"Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of the State of Indiana, acting by authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby call for the enlistment and mustering into the United States service of the number of men above stated, who are qualified for military duty.

"In conformity with this call, the Indiana National Guard is hereby directed and commanded to report without delay to Brigadier-General McKee, at the Fair Grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, near Indianapolis, a designated camp, where they will be mobilized and mustered into the service of the United States Government, in accordance with the provisions of the proclamation issued by the President.

"All vacancies that exist or may occur in regiments, companies or batteries will be immediately filled by the acceptance of volunteers, to the limit of the State's quota, as designated by the Federal authorities.

"Inasmuch as the number of men who are at this time tendering their services is far in excess of requirements, I deem it timely to announce in this connection that there will be no compulsion upon any member of the Indiana National Guard to enter the Federal service, except upon his own free will and accord. Any member of the National Guard whose business affairs will be jeopardized or whose domestic relations would subject his family to inconvenience and hardship, will be permitted to stand aside honorably and without prejudice.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State at the city of Indianapolis, this 25th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the eighty-second year of the State, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed) "JAMES A. MOUNT,  
"Governor."

(Seal.)

This proclamation was immediately transmitted to the Adjutant-General, and that official thereupon issued the following special order, No. 46:

"Indianapolis, April 25, 1898.

"In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, of this date, Brig.-Gen. Will J. McKee is hereby directed to mobilize the Indiana National Guard, fully armed and equipped, at the Fair Grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, near Indianapolis, Ind., at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States.

"The necessary details for the transportation and subsistence of the troops will be arranged by the proper departments.

"All property in the hands of the companies and bands will be brought to the rendezvous.

"The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

"By order of the Governor.

(Signed) "JAMES K. GORE,  
"Adjutant-General."

The Governor and his assistants, in anticipation of the President's call, had taken advantage of the situation to make ample preparations for the emergency. Officers of the various companies throughout the State had been notified to hold themselves in readiness. The Master of Transportation had complete schedules arranged for the running of special trains. Ample telegraphic service had been provided for the Governor's office, and also in the adjoining office of the Adjutant-General. Before eight o'clock messages were being flashed to the commanders of troops in various sections of the State, and special trains were being placed in readiness for the purpose of transporting the Guard to the rendezvous, which had been officially designated as Camp Mount.

The first company to arrive on the following morning was from Frankfort, Ind., commanded by Captain David F. Allen. They reported at the rendezvous at five o'clock a. m. Before night all of the four regiments were encamped at the Fair Grounds, well provided with tentage, rations and every form of camp equipage. In less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order from the Secretary of War, naming Indiana's quota, the Washington authorities were advised that Indiana had complied with the demand that had been made upon the State for volunteers.

On the 27th of April the Governor received the following telegraphic communication:

*"To the Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:*

"The following decision of the Secretary of War, of this date, is communicated for your information. All absolutely necessary expenses for the subsistence, transportation, shelter and generally the maintenance of volunteers during the interval between their enrollment (enlistment) and their muster (or being sworn) into the service of the United States, also all incidental expenses, messengers, etc., for mustering officers, will be met by the Government of the

United States from the proper appropriation at the disposal of the several staff departments of the army. Certified vouchers for all expenditures herein authorized will be forwarded to the War Department for audit and payment. The vouchers should be certified by officers of the proper staff departments and approved by the mustering officers.

(Signed) "H. C. CORBIN,  
"Adjutant-General."

At the time of the mobilization of the Indiana National Guard the following companies were accepted to fill vacancies in the several regiments:

Company I, Fourth Infantry, at Tipton.  
Company C, Second Infantry, at Frankfort.  
Company L, First Infantry, at Vincennes.  
Company K, Second Infantry, at Martinsville.  
Company M, Third Infantry, at Plymouth.  
Company L, Fourth Infantry, at Anderson.  
Company M, Fourth Infantry, at Logansport.

In numbering the regiments, after being mustered into the U. S. service, it was decided to begin the numbers where the War of the Rebellion left off. This was deemed expedient in order to avoid confusion in making the history of the State's participation in several wars. It had contributed five regiments to the War with Mexico and one hundred and fifty-one to the War of the Rebellion, making one hundred and fifty-six altogether. Therefore, the regiment in the Indiana National Guard known as the First Regiment, was given the number 157, and those following under the first call of President McKinley were designated as the One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth, One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and-sixtieth. The two batteries were likewise numbered, their numbers being 27 and 28, respectively. The Dana Battery (the third to report at Camp Mount under the original call) was not accepted by the General Government, for the reason that the quota of artillery was filled by the acceptance of the batteries located at Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, respectively.

It has long been the custom in Indiana to hold annual encampments of the National Guard. Providentially, at a conference of the military authorities held in the early part of the year 1897, with no prospect or thought of war at the time, it was decided that,



in view of the fact that the militia men needed a vast amount of new and modern equipment, the encampment would be abandoned and the large sum of money necessary for its expenses be devoted to the purchase of needed clothing, camp equipage and armament. This plan was proceeded with vigorously during the summer and autumn of 1897, with the result that the Guard was prepared to go into the field under the President's call with all needful appurtenances and supplies, including a thoroughly equipped and well-drilled signal corps and a splendid hospital corps, with new and modern ambulances, medicine chests, etc.

The physical examination of the volunteers was rigid, and as a result many were rejected. Many others, for family and business reasons, stood aside, "honorably and without prejudice," in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Governor's proclamation. During all this time the pressure for the admission of new companies was very great, and the Governor's office was besieged every hour in the day by persons anxious to form new organizations. Although Indiana's quota was four regiments and two batteries, a score of regiments might easily have been furnished without materially lessening the pressure.

The first regiment to depart from Indianapolis was the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh, under Col. George M. Studebaker, which left on the 15th day of May, 1898, its destination being Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

The One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth Regiment was paid off and moved South on the day following, the 16th day of May.

The One-hundred-and-sixtieth Regiment was paid off and left for Chickamauga on the evening of the same day.

The One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth was detained until May 22, when it embarked for Dunn Loring, Va.

There was no special military fund available for the payment of troops, but, in response to a request from the Governor, the Attorney-General rendered an opinion in which he held that, under the circumstances, any money that might be in the State Treasury unappropriated might be used for the emergency. Fortunately, there was thus placed at the disposal of the Governor an abundance of funds for the payment of all necessary expenses in connection with the mobilization, maintenance, transportation and final equipment of troops. This obviated the necessity of a special session of

the Legislature and effectually disposed of a difficulty experienced by many States.

Colonel Winfield T. Durbin, of the Governor's personal staff, was designated as Paymaster, a service he performed in a most admirable manner, every Indiana soldier being paid the full amount due him before leaving camp for the field, without the least embarrassment to the State Treasury.

Meantime, by order of the War Department, the regiments and batteries were recruited up to the maximum of the United States army, 106 men to the company, aggregating about 1,300 men to the regiment. Thus, under the President's first call for troops, Indiana promptly sent forward about 5,500 thoroughly armed and equipped men. The colonels of these four regiments were, respectively:

One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh, Colonel George M. Studebaker, of South Bend.

One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth, Colonel Harry B. Smith, of Indianapolis.

One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth, Colonel John T. Barnett, of Piqua.

One-hundred-and-sixtieth, Colonel George W. Gunder, of Marion.

The batteries were commanded as follows:

Twenty-seventh, Captain James B. Curtis, of Indianaopolis.

Twenty-eighth, Captain William F. Ranke, of Fort Wayne.

#### PRESIDENT'S SECOND CALL FOR TROOPS.

On June 18 the following communication by telegraph was received at the Governor's office:

*"Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

"Under the President's second call, May 25, after filling to the maximum the organizations already in the United States service from your State, you are required to furnish two new separate companies of infantry, organized as indicated below, and, in addition, one new regiment of infantry, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant (extra lieutenant), one quartermaster, one surgeon, two assistant surgeons (first lieutenants), one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, three hospital stewards,

twelve companies; all companies to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner, eighty-four privates, maximum; seventy-four privates, minimum.

"The Mustering Officer, First Lieutenant J. C. Waterman, ordered from Mount Vernon, Iowa, has been directed to confer with your representatives concerning details affecting comfort, shelter, subsistence of organizations and the order in which they should be mobilized for muster.

"To save expense, and for other reasons that will occur to you, it is suggested that preliminary physical examinations be made of men before they are taken from their homes. Blanks mailed to Adjutant-General of State.

"You are requested to constitute a board of three reputable physicians for the purpose only of examining the regimental medical officers nominated by you, these physicians to receive ten dollars per day and traveling expenses to place of meeting of the board and return. The regimental medical officers will then be mustered into the United States service to assist the Mustering Officer with physical examinations of men. The recruitment for the old companies will be conducted by the officers now in the field and under orders from this office.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,  
"Secretary of War."

Pursuant to the above communication, arrangements were at once begun for the organization of the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Regiment. The appointment of colonel was given to Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, Indiana, himself a veteran of the War of the Rebellion. The regiment was organized with companies from the following named cities:

Jeffersonville,	Richmond,	Hammond,
Mt. Vernon,	Lawrenceburg,	Rushville,
Columbus,	Shelbyville.	Monticello,
Madison,	New Castle,	Michigan City.

In addition to the above twelve companies comprising the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the Governor commissioned Jacob M. Porter and John J. Buckner, of Indianapolis, as captains, to raise two independent colored companies in accordance with the allotment made by the War Department, to wit: "One regiment of white volunteers and two companies of colored volunteers."

In addition to the five regiments and two independent colored companies hereinabove mentioned, Indiana contributed to the volunteer service a full company of trained engineers designated as Company D, under Captain Burton F. Dickson; also a signal corps under Captain Charles T. Macintire. The latter organization was composed largely of the corps attached to the Indiana National Guard and was fully equipped with all modern appliances, including heliographs, etc., in the operation of which the men were thoroughly trained.

In addition to the volunteers herein enumerated, there were enlisted at the United States recruiting office at Indianapolis over one thousand men for service in the regular army. In all, the State furnished about eight thousand men.

The Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery was the only Indiana organization that was sent to the enemy's country, although the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh Regiment had its horses and camp equipment loaded on transports at Port Tampa City, Florida, and the One-hundred-and-sixtieth was ordered to Newport News, Virginia, and was ready to embark, but at the last moment the order was countermanded. The Twenty-seventh Battery was sent to Porto Rico, where they were about to engage the Spaniards on the firing-line when a messenger arrived announcing that Spain had sued for peace and that hostilities must cease.

During the latter part of August the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh, One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth, One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth and the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Batteries and Signal Corps were ordered to Indianapolis and furloughed for thirty days, with the exception of the Twenty-seventh Battery, which was furloughed for sixty days. At the expiration of that time they were regularly mustered out of the service. The only Indiana organizations now in the service are the two colored companies at Chickamauga Park, Ga., the One-hundred-and-sixtieth Indiana, now in camp at Columbus, Georgia; Company D, Engineer Corps, and the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana, the latter regiment and the company of engineers now forming a part of the army of occupation at Havana, Cuba.

Recognizing the signal ability displayed by Brigadier General Will J. McKee, who commanded the Indiana National Guard, the President commissioned him a brigadier general of volunteers.

The organization and equipment of these various commands was accomplished with but comparatively little friction. When the regiments ordered to be mustered out returned from the South, there were a great many men suffering from typhoid fever and other diseases contracted in the service. Realizing the inadequacy of the provision made by the federal government for the care and comfort of the sick, a State hospital service was organized that merited and received general approbation. Dr. O. S. Runnels, Surgeon-General of the Governor's staff, was given charge of this department, and the results were most satisfactory. A large force of physicians and trained nurses was employed, and everything possible was done to ameliorate the condition of the volunteers who were returned to the State rendezvous prostrated with disease. Hundreds of cases were treated most successfully, and after the immediate emergency had passed, so efficient had this hospital service proven, the War Department ordered its continuance indefinitely at the expense of the national government.

As hereinbefore stated, the Governor was particularly fortunate in the respect that he had a plethoric treasury to draw upon and the cordial co-operation of all the State officials. In all of his relations with the President and the War Department, with reference to the mobilization, equipment and forwarding of troops, there was not the slightest friction and the troops in camp and in the field were so thoroughly well cared for that there was little or no opportunity for complaint or criticism. The amount of money advanced by the State direct in these preparations exceeded \$200,000. In addition to this the quartermaster's department had expended about \$75,000 in the way of equipment. All of the work incident to the mobilization and forwarding of these various organizations was accomplished with but few additions to the regular force employed in the offices of the Governor, Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

When Indiana's quota of troops was made ready to depart from the State camp at Indianapolis the statement was telegraphed the Secretary of War that every man had been paid in full for services rendered up to date. In reply, Secretary Alger sent a cordial congratulatory telegram, concluding with the trite observation: "Indiana always takes good care of her soldiers." Indiana claims the proud distinction of having been the first State to fill its quota under

the first call and also under the second call. Its officials likewise pride themselves on the fact that it was the only State to pay all its troops before their departure for the field.

For the information of the General Assembly and all concerned, the official reports of the Surgeon-General and the Paymaster-General are herewith appended:

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

### HEADQUARTERS

161ST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,  
CAMP ONWARD, SAVANNAH, GA.,

December 8, 1898.

*To the Governor of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Sir—At your solicitation, on the 13th day of May, 1898, I assumed charge of the payment of the Indiana National Guards, called into service by order of President McKinley, and succeeded in paying all the men before they left camp for the front, without delaying them, drawing from the State treasury for that purpose \$84,537, which was paid to them, less deductions from the Quartermaster-General's department for indebtedness to said department. I also paid brigade, field and staff, signal corps, \$2,930.08, less deduction on account of Quartermaster-General's department. I also drew for the men remaining at home \$21,584.04, making a total drawn for the payment of all officers and men of \$109,051.12. As the men who remained at home were scattered, much time was consumed in perfecting the pay-rolls whereby money could be drawn with which to pay, and there are yet a number whose names were placed on a separate roll who have not been paid—no money, however, has been drawn from the treasury for that purpose. The men remaining at home were paid by checks drawn to each individual. The adjustment of accounts between officers and the Quartermaster-General's department has been progressing, and is possibly yet incomplete. I would have closed the account before leaving the State but for the reason that adjustments were still in progress between officers and Quartermaster-General's department. By reason of the deductions in some cases exceeding the pay to officers, I was not enabled to secure for the State the full indebtedness as shown by the amounts turned over to me by the Quartermaster-General to be deducted. After deducting as far as I was able to the original amounts given to me by the Quartermaster-General, I had left in my possession \$4,760.90, which amount I turned into the State

treasury, as evidenced by the acknowledgment of the Treasurer herewith filed. I deem it prudent, in filing this report, to correct a misunderstanding which seems to have become quite widespread throughout the State, that deductions were made from the enlisted men as well as officers for clothing; such was not the case, as no deduction was made for clothing or arms from any enlisted men, but only from officers.

From the rolls in my possession I gather the following information.

Number of men rejected by surgeons.....	961
Number of men returned home voluntarily.....	697
Enlisted men who went to the field.....	3,745
Officers who went to the field.....	197
Officers and men remaining at home by reason of not being included in call, General McKee, staff, hospital and sig- nal corps, also Colonel Pennington, injured.....	72
Dana Battery .....	88
Total .....	5,760

Thanking you for confidence reposed, very respectfully,

WINFIELD T. DURBIN,  
Colonel and Paymaster Indiana National Guard.

### SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10, 1898.

*Hon. James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana:*

Dear Sir—Pursuant to your order dated August 30, 1898, I proceeded to make ready for the reception and care of the sick of the army of Indiana, upon their return from the Southern hospitals and camps.

A hospital site was selected adjacent to the regimental lines at Camp Mount, large wall tents were pitched in sufficient numbers to care for three hundred patients at a time, and these were floored and supplied with spring beds, sheets and feather pillows; diet kitchens were established and supplied with every necessity and delicacy that knowledge and affection could suggest; assistant surgeons, trained nurses, cooks and helpers were employed in sufficient numbers to

give adequate and appropriate treatment. Everything was completed and in readiness for the receiving of patients when the hospital train of the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh Regiment arrived in Indianapolis, September 2, 1898. Ambulances were in waiting upon the arrival of the train, both at the Union Station and at Camp Mount, to convey the sick from the train to their beds in the hospitals. Eight soldiers were sent to St. Vincent Hospital and twenty to the City Hospital, while ninety-two were sent to the State Hospital at Camp Mount. All were given assiduous attention after their arrival and no soldier was allowed to suffer for want of medical attendance, skilled nursing or an intelligent dietary. The State Hospital service also extended to and was accepted by the One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth and the One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth Regiments, and the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Batteries, and the Signal Corps, as they severally returned from the war, and this service was continued until the return of the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh Regiment from the thirty days' furlough on October 10, 1898. At that time the State Hospital had but seven patients remaining in its wards and I then reported to you, advising that the service be discontinued and the hospital closed.

At the request, however, of Lieutenant-Colonel May, chief mustering officer of Indiana, supported by authority from the War Department at Washington, the service has been extended and has been continued to the present time.

The State Hospital at present has twelve patients under treatment, all in advanced stages of convalescence, while the soldiers sent to the city hospitals have all been discharged and sent to their respective homes, with one exception. The exception is the case of Sergeant Major Peter C. Meredith, of the One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth Regiment, confined in the Runnel's Surgical Hospital in this city, where he was taken at midnight on October 28, 1898, for an emergency operation on account of obstruction of the bowels and imminent gangrene of the intestines. The soldier was in a most critical condition prior to the abdominal section that was performed upon him, and the gravity of his case was most threatening for several days thereafter. He is progressing slowly toward recovery, but will require several weeks of care before he can be discharged.

In view of the light service called for at the State Hospital at the present time and of the absence of further necessity of State aid in



the care of the sick soldiers, I again respectfully suggest that the service on behalf of the State be hereafter discontinued.

I should mention that the medical treatment of the sick in the State Hospital at Camp Mount was both allopathic and homeopathic—the service being equally divided between the two schools, and that harmony in the administration has been unbroken.

I append the following brief statement of statistics relative to the service rendered:

Whole number of patients treated.....	386
Whole number discharged cured.....	367
Number still under treatment.....	13
Number of deaths.....	6

Of the number who died, four had typhoid fever, one pneumonia and one pernicious fever.

There were 65 cases of typhoid fever, 153 of malaria in its various forms, 16 of army diarrhoea, 11 of bronchitis, 10 of dysentery, 10 of exhaustion, 10 of stomatitis and gastric ailment, 9 of jaundice, 9 of la grippe and 93 with miscellaneous complaints, such as intestinal obstruction, traumatic peritonitis, enteritis, gastritis, systitis, pleurisy, heart disease, rheumatism, cerebral congestion, colic, sprains, fractions and traumatic bubo.

Yours respectfully,

O. S. RUNNELS,  
Surgeon-General of Indiana.

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STATE OF INDIANA,  
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,  
December 17, 1898.

*James K. Gore, Adjutant-General, State of Indiana:*

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report:

Number of sick in hospitals November 1, 1898:

State Field Hospital .....	44
City Hospital .....	1
Runnels' Surgical Hospital .....	1
Total .....	46

Received at State Field Hospital, November 1 to 30, inclusive .....	37
<hr/>	
Total number of sick cared for.....	83
Discharged from—	
State Field Hospital .....	79
City Hospital .....	1
Runnels' Surgical Hospital .....	1
Transferred November 30 to St. Vincent's Hospital...	2
Discharged from St. Vincent's Hospital.....	1
Remaining at St. Vincent's Hospital .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	83

Of the above there were of the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh Regiment remaining, 32; admitted, 3; total, 35. One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth Regiment, remaining, 7; admitted, 1; total, 8. One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth Regiment remaining, 32; admitted, 5; total, 37. Twenty-eighth Battery remaining, 2; total, 2. Troop D, Third Mounted Cavalry, 1; total, 1.

Diagnoses of new cases treated:

- 5 Intermittent malarial fever, quotidian.
- 1 Articular rheumatism.
- 1 Chronic diarrhea.
- 1 Acute alcoholism.
- 1 Acute bronchitis.
- 3 Follicular tonsilitis.
- 2 Acute enteritis.
- 1 Acute hepatitis.
- 2 Catarrhal jaundice.
- 4 Typhoid fever.
- 1 Acute gastritis.
- 1 Otitis media purulenta.
- 1 Orchitis left venereal.
- 1 Cellulitis left foot.
- 1 Epididymitis right venereal.
- 1 Pharyngitis and tonsilitis.
- 1 Gonorrhea and balanitis.
- 2 Remittent malarial fever, quotidian.

- 1 Functional disorder of the heart.
- 1 Trifacial neuralgia.
- 1 Right inguinal bubo, nonvenereal.
- 1 Subcoracoid dislocation of humerus.
- 1 Right inguinal bubo, venereal.
- 1 Intermittent malarial fever, tertian.
- 1 Lobar pneumonia.

At different times from November 1 to 30, inclusive, there have been employed at State Field Hospital one Homeopathic and three Allopathic physicians, four trained nurses and seven other employes. During this period the Field Hospital furnished medicine for all sick calls by the regiments then in camp.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) O. S. RUNNELS,  
Surgeon-General.

## PARDONS, PAROLES AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCE

*Granted by the Governor of Indiana During the Years 1897-98.*

1897.

Jan. 27.	Walter L. Marsh .....	Commutation ....	To Reform School.
Feb. 27.	John W. Holmes .....	Removal disfranchisement.	
Mar. 20.	Omer Loudon .....	Parole .....	Died few weeks after parole was issued.
Mar. 30.	Thomson Arnold.....	Pardon.	
Mar. 31.	George Grace .....	Parole.	
April 5.	John J. Weirich .....	Parole.	
April 5.	Nettie Cleggett.....	Parole.	
April 7.	Lawson B. Moore.....	Parole.	
April 7.	James Tomlin.....	Parole .....	Parole revoked and Tomlin returned to prison.
Apr. 23.	Verle Hunt.....	Parole.	
Apr. 27.	James Talbert.....	Parole.	
Apr. 30.	Augustus P. Craig....	Parole.	
Apr. 30.	Patrick Ryan.....	Parole.	
Apr. 30.	Dempsey Robinson....	Parole.	
Apr. 30.	Adam M. Ball.....	Parole.	
May 10.	Thomas Callahan.....	Parole.....	Deceased.

May 22.	Joseph Russell.....	Parole 15 days....	Parole ext'ded full term. Behavior excellent.
June 4.	Ephriam Brick.....	Parole.	
June 4.	John Fowler .....	Parole till Aug.1..	To be passed upon by Reformatory Board.
June 8.	Martha V. Hickman....	Pardon.	
June 8.	William R. Smith .....	Parole.	
June 8.	Charles Ashcraft.....	Parole.....	Fatally afflicted.
July 1.	Charles Werst.....	Parole.....	Deceased. Tuberculosis.
July 1.	Reuben Myers.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1.	Homer W. Rathburn....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1.	James S. McMillin ....	Parole.....	Extended to July 1; ex- tended to Oct. 1.
July 1.	Tobe Whitfield .....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1.	John Caves.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis; died Dec. 25, 1897.
July 1.	Joseph Bell.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1.	Charles Reynolds.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1.	Warren Pearson.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis; died Oct. 20, 1897.
July 1.	William Battich.....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis; died Aug. 21, 1897.
July 30.	Charles Sams.....	Parole.....	Recommendation of Re- formatory Board.
July 30.	Charles Boehnn .....	Parole.....	Recommendation of Re- formatory Board.
July 6.	B. R. Musgrove .....	Parole.....	To give testimony at South Bend.
July 7.	Walter Nash .....	Commutation.	
July 8.	William Barnes .....	Commutation ....	To Reform School.
July 8.	Albert Thomson.....	Commutation ....	To Reform School.
July 13.	William W. Kennedy....	Parole.....	Tuberculosis; one year from July 13, 1898.
July 24.	Cora Jackson.....	Commutation ....	To Reform School for Girls.
July 26.	Benjamin Moredock ...	Parole.....	Died a few days after reaching home.
Aug. 10.	Noah Baney.....	Parole.....	Hinshaw case; returned to prison.
Aug. 10.	William G. Young .....	Parole.....	Returned to prison.
Aug. 23.	Charles W. Green .....	Parole.....	Ten days; returned to prison.
Sept. 9.	Blake E. Blackwood....	Parole.	
Sept. 21.	Embree Reynolds.....	Parole.....	Three months from June 1, 1898.
Sept. 27.	Monroe Jones .....	Commutation ....	To Reform School.
Nov. 1.	Anna Tapp.. .....	Commutation ....	To Reform School for Girls.
Nov. 13.	Albert G. Eden.....	Commutation ....	To Reform School.
Nov. 22.	Morris White .....	Parole.	

Dec. 8. Pearl A. Riley.....Commutation ....To Reform School.  
 1898.  
 Jan. 18. John Donohue.....Commutation ....Jail sentence.  
 Jan. 18. Clarence Fisher .....Commutation ....Sentence reduced to 60  
 days.  
 Jan. 27. Henry Berner .....Commutation ....To 50 years.  
 Jan. 8. Samuel Swaisgood.....Parole.....Ten days; returned to  
 prison.  
 Feb. 28. Frances Kuntzler.....Parole.  
 Mar. 10. Harry King .....Parole.....Ten days; to attend  
 mother's funeral.  
 Apr. 4. Harry S. VanAlstine...Parole.  
 Apr. 5. Earle Manlove.....Parole.  
 June 2. James C. Deane .....Parole.....Ten days; returned to  
 prison.  
 June 7. Minerva Oakley .....Parole.

## REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES, 1897-98.

1897.  
 Mar. 31. Edwin Orr .....Petit larceny .....Fine ..... \$100 00  
 Apr. 30. R. J. Heller ..... A. and B., drunk .Fine ..... 6 00  
 May 24. Thos. J. Schooler .....Forfeiture..... 100 00  
 Sept. 3. Wm. Ripperdan.....Adultery .....Fine ..... 400 00  
 1898.  
 June 14. Wm. McCool, Sr.....Forfeiture..... 300 00  
 Total.....\$906 00



